

The nests of the Marsh Terns were heaps of samphire attached to samphire bushes growing in shallow water near the islet. There were 2 nests with 3 eggs, 3 nests with 2 eggs, one nest with one egg, and one nest with a chick.

In the vicinity of the tern colony we found 4 nests of the Black Swan (*Cygnus atratus*), 15 nests of the Hoary-headed Grebe (*Podiceps poliocephalus*) and 5 nests of the Red-kneed Dotterel (*Charadrius cinctus*) with eggs. There was a flock of about 20 White-headed Stilts but none of these birds was nesting. Other aquatic birds seen in the area included a flock of about 100 Sharp-tailed Sandpipers (*Erolia acuminata*), a Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) and a number of Red-capped (*Charadrius ruficapillus*) and Black-fronted (*C. melanops*) Dotterels.

Lake Nabberu and other lakes in the area (Lakes King and Gregory) were filled with water to considerable depth when widespread rain was received in the East Gascoyne during March 11-12, 1965, with general falls of some 4 to 5 inches and scattered heavier falls of up to 9 inches in 24 hours. The rain was brought by tropical cyclone Joan which crossed the coast near Mardie on March 10, moved to some 100 miles west of Mundiwindi on March 12, and then veered south-west and eventually crossed the coast again just south of Shark Bay on March 14.

—JULIAN FORD, Lynwood.

A Partial Albino Scarlet Robin, *Petroica multicolor*—Early in 1968 Mr. William Lofthouse told me of a white robin on his hills property four miles north of Harvey on the Darling Scarp.

On April 25, 1968, I went to the area indicated and readily located the bird in an area of rough pasture adjacent to forest land and traversed by a gully with remnants of native vegetation. It perched on fences, logs, bushes and bare limbs of trees descending to the ground from time to time. Habitat and behaviour were normal for the species. Other robins, including a cock, were present.

The plumage of the bird was apparently entirely white except for the scarlet breast normal in cock birds and a fine line of black on the left wing, situated, I should say, immediately below the white bar of the characteristic plumage. The colour of the soft parts appeared normal.

I have received two other reliable reports of albinism in Scarlet Robins in the South-West, but this is the first example that I have seen for myself.

—ERIC H. SEDGWICK, 20 Herbert Road, Harvey.

Abnormally Plumaged Singing Honeyeater.—When I visited my neighbour, Mr. S. M. McNaughton, on December 19, 1967, he drew my attention to two Singing Honeyeaters (*Meliphaga virescens*) feeding in his garden. They had been hatched in a nest built in a small shrub beside the house. The two eggs from which they were hatched were similar, yet the two birds were totally different in colour. One was the usual colour of Singing Honeyeaters, while the other was a dull white, both above and below, with some yellow on the primaries and a tinge of yellow on the tail and on the side of the head. The eyes were brown. Its size, shape and manner of feeding were the same as the other bird and similar to other Singing Honeyeaters. The two birds fed together.

—A. L. MILHINCH, Northam.